State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. 10--NO. 48.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 16, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 516.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Feb.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	22	24	25	26
	27	28					
Mar.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

1859.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednday.	Thursday	Friday.	Saturday.
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Aug.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Sept.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Nov.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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	27	28	29	30			
Dec.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to ge and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes. Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

5 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th ult., a bound boy named Riley Tenent. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.

JOHN H. PLEMMONS.

May 5, 1859.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE Spring Session of this very flourishing Institution will open on the 14th instant.

J. H CALFEE, President.
J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, Assist.

RATES OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,	$ 4 00
Academic "	$6 to 10 00
Collegiate "	14 00
Contingent fee in advance,	25

Boarding can be had in good families at $1 to 1 25 per week.

Students admitted at any time and charged till the end of the session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

For further particulars, address either of the Teachers or the undersigned, at Reems' Creek, N. C.

J. S. WEAVER, Pres. B. of T.
W. R. BAIRD, Sec'y.
March 3, 1859.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

LEICESTER, N. C.

THE undersigned has removed to his new store at the old stand—Turkey Creek—and is now receiving and opening his late purchases of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing all articles of merchandise usually called for in the country. He is prepared to offer great inducements to *close traders*, and cash customers generally, and solicits an examination of his stock.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Harness, Sole and Upper Leather exchanged for Hides.

I avail myself of this opportunity to return thanks to my numerous friends for past favors, and hope to receive a continuance of their patronage. L. CHAPMAN.

April 21, 1859.

N. B. From Six to Ten Thousand Pounds of Snake Root and Sang wanted this season, in exchange for Goods.

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

HARDWARE —AND— GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON, Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND Near Asheville, FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and Saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Execu-
THOS. H. FOSTER, } tors.

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

***The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, *et al.*

IT is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmira; Noah Smith, and wife Susan, and the heirs of Shered Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanling them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plainfiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.

Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, *C. C. C.*

May 12, 1859. Printer's fee $6. 6w

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.

Witness, W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 19, 1859. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

May 19, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 2d day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingle had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, *Adm.*

April 21, 1859. tds.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NEW Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

PHILIPS' HOTEL Murphey, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords which, with comfortable Beds, and unremitting attention to his guests, will he trusts render his Establishment worthy of patronage, a liberal portion of which he solicits. His stables shall always be supplied with Good Horse Feed, and a Good Hostler.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

STRAYED!

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of April, a young mare mule, about 2 years old, of brown color, with a dark belt across her shoulders, and black rings around her front legs. Said mule was foaled in North Carolina, and is supposed to be making its way back. Any one taking it up and informing me thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

A. C. STEPP.

Line Creek, S. C., June 2, 1859. 3t

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Elephants Bathing.

Beyond the Dhoby, in cleaner water by comparison, a bevy of elephants are enjoying their morning bath. And they do enjoy it indeed! See how they roll away like so many porpoises right under the flood, and leave mahouts shouting and groping with their feet, for the unstable black islands which after a time rise above the surface.—Look at the great jet they throw up over their backs, and listen to the deep breath of pleasure or the shrill flourish of delight with which they lie down on the sand while their attendants knead them all over. These great creatures are so sagacious, so sensitive to kindness, that even in their wild state I cannot feel any sympathy for those who delight in killing them, and call it "sport."—But those elephants, fond as I am of them, are, it must be admitted, dangerous playmates. In our camp there was no less than nine "koonies," or "murderers"—beasts which have killed their mahouts, or other attendants. One huge criminal with a speckled forehead and proboscis, is guilty of the murder of no less than three unfortunatives. The magnificent wild monarch which belonged to Sir Hugh Wheeler, was carried off the Nany, and was delivered up to us by the Rajah of Furruckabad, and a few days ago, immediately after carrying some officers to church. He was a fine courageous beast, and his trunk and forehead bore marks of the claws of more than one tiger which had charged him, and then been trampled to pulp by his thunderous feet. His "weakness" was the bunch rolls which he swallowed as an old man would take Cockles pills; and the twinkle of his eye, as he gulped the loaf down, and gave a gentle sigh out of his proboscis, proclaim the Sybarite. I used to take great delectation in observing the creatures at the bath in the river which flows by our camp. They came down in files, trumpeting gaily in anticipation of the treat, and floundering the waters of the Goomtee, like so many portly Bruxellers enjoying the pea soup of Ostend. Each takes a long deep drink, putting his proboscis into the water, and then discharging the contents of it, when filled by suction, into his cavernous maw.—Having thus filled up a wrinkle or two in his side, he deposits himself boldly in the stream, so that one side lies out of the water and the top of his proboscis is kept above the surface for the air. On this exposed island the mahouts labor diligently, washing and rubbing the beast with hard brushes, cleansing his ears, kneading and shampooning him, while the pachyderm emits little squeaks of satisfaction. When one side is done the elephant turns on the other, and he is very angry indeed if he does not get his full share of manipulation.—*W. Russell.*

A Famine in Iowa.

It seems so strange that where land is so cheap and so prolific, when cultivated, as it is in the West, that communities should be suffering and starving. Such, however, is the case now in one section of Iowa. The Eddyville Commercial, of that State, in its last number, thus alludes to the matter:

This region of the country is destitute of the necessaries of life. The stock of food for man and beast is about exhausted. There is, perhaps, corn enough to feed those who are unable to buy flour; but they have not the means to buy corn. It is in the hands of few persons, and they will not sell for cash at a dollar a bushel. Not one-third of those who need to buy corn have the dollar, or any means of getting it; for the money, like the corn, is out of the reach of the destitute.—We are no panic-maker, but of this we feel certain, and we speak advisedly, that in thirty days from this time, unless those who have a surplus agree to part with it, on time, at a fair price, it will be distributed and carried away by bands of desperate men, to feed their starving families. This sounds terribly; but it is too near the truth, and men will not suffer their families to starve, when food can be procured by going and taking it.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS RAMPANT.—At a place called Blissfield—appropriate name!—in Michigan, the ladies have established a secret society which they call the "Daughters of Malta." The "Daughters" wear "Regalia" similar to that of some of the male Orders, with "a slight variation," and thus far they have successfully baffled every effort of the men to ascertain the object and manners of the new society. This is a step forward in the progress of Woman's Rights. The old-fashioned regalia of women were knitting needles and spinning wheels; and the only mysteries of malt that they concerned themselves about were those which pertained to the brewing of beer. But this is a 2:40 age, a head-over heels and summerset-turning generation, an era not only of progress but of metamorphosis, the women becoming men, and the men—what with their steam engines, magnetic telegraphs, Armstrong guns, fast printing presses, and *pari passu* development of innate depravity—are becoming dragons, fiery flying serpents, a cross between the angel and fiend.

Mrs. Partington says that, just before the last war with England, "circumstances were seen around the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots of ink, and comments swept over the horizon with their operic tails. Everybody said it profligated war, and sure enough it did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson expitated the American citizens, and foreign denominees soon became a by-word."

A bill is before the Connecticut House of Representatives to prohibit all theatrical exhibitions, Ethiopian concerts, menageries and other matters of kindred character, in the State, unless the same shall be of a strictly moral character, under penalty of $100.

Hydrophobia in a Stable.

On thursday night last, a horse while confined in a stable in New York, was suddenly attacked with hydrophobia. The Post says:

The infuriated animal tore down with his teeth the manger, and then breaking loose, dashed out of the stable into the yard, where he rushed wildly about, and then attempted to leap over a brick wall. He failed in this, but continued his attempts, although cut severely in the shoulders. A couple of men not knowing what was the matter with the animal, approached to lead him again to the stable, when the horse made a dread attack upon them, tearing complely out with his teeth the bosom of the shirt of one of the men and grasping hold of the other. Fortunately the men were hardly scratched the greatest damage being done to their clothes. A wagon was standing in the yard, and the enraged horse, yelling and fretting with agony, seized the shaft between his teeth, and shaking the vehicle violently, wrenched the shaft entirely off. His dreadful distress appeared to search in this violent manner for some relief. At various times he emitted hideous noises painful to hear. Finally, to put him out of his misery, he was shot and killed with a rifle.

Sale of Free Negroes.

We notice in the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript an advertisement by the Collector, proposing to sell on the 18th inst., thirty-six free negroes, men and boys, and seventy women and girls, under a provision of the city charter directing the sale of all Free Negroes who fail to pay their taxes.

This speaks very badly for that class of the population of Portsmouth. It appears that they are a worthless set—not willing to meet their obligations to the City Government; or they are too poor and indolent—a pest to society.

The law regulating this matter in Portsmouth is an excellent one, and similar enactments ought to prevail throughout the entire South, until it shall be freed of that worthless class, whose presence and example is productive of incalculable injury to the slaveholder.

AN UNEXPECTED FINISH.—Speaking of the tendency of temperance orators to set forward themselves as previous examples of the blighting effects of drink, the London correspondent of the Liverpool Advertiser says: "This predilection was smartly satirized the other evening at a temperance meeting. A person in the hall got up and said: 'My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge.—(Clapping of hands and approving cheers.)—In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a sovereign in my pocket—a thing I never had before. (Clapping and loud cheering.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. (Cheers and clapping much louder.) A fortnight after that, my friends, I bought a coffin.' The audience was going to cheer here, but stopped and looked serious. "You wonder," continued the lecturer, "why I bought a coffin. Well, my friends, I bought a coffin because I felt pretty certain that if I kept the pledge another fortnight, I should want one."

The New York Democracy.

The Daily News thus rings out a joyous peal of union and success for the Democracy of the Empire State:

"We congratulate the Democracy of this State upon the auspicious promise now before them. While the common enemy begin to show the decay so long anticipated, our organization is united, and our rank and file enthusiastic and determined. Whatever may have been the differences existing in other States, we think, at the present writing, a more harmonious party does not exist than our own at this time in New York. Shall the promising future, now so brilliantly opening, be realized? Or will some factious spirits, reviving former feuds, again insure defeat and Black Republican triumph?—Would that this noble city—the great citadel of Democracy—could heal its local troubles.—Here is the only breach now existing in the Empire State.

GREAT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—DAMAGES AWARDED FOR $100,000.—We mentioned a few days ago that Miss Effie Carstang, a lady of twenty-five or thirty years, had entered a suit against Mr. Henry Shaw, an old and respected citizen of St. Louis, who had numbered about sixty-five winters, for damages to the amount of $100,000, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. For several days past the case has been on trial in that city, and has excited much interest. Mr. Shaw is a gentleman of great wealth, estimated at from $700,000 to $1000,000. He is a bachelor, with a city residence, a beautiful summer resort, near that city, called "Tower Grove." Miss Carstang is an orphan, the daughter of a deceased Methodist preacher of Brooklyn.

A MORMON BISHOP.—In searching the house of Bishop Johson, charged with murder at Salt Lake, Utah, the United States officials were not able to discover the bishop, but found therein his ten wives. Four of these wives are sisters, and the bishop's own nieces, and he has, besides these, two sisters out of one family, and also a mother and her daughter.

Not a trillion of seconds has elapsed since the creation of Adam! nor will that number have elapsed until February 1, in the year of our Lord 25,825! For in a trillion of seconds there are 31,687 years, 32 days, 1 hour, 46 minutes and 40 seconds.

The Small-pox has made its appearance at Troy and Selma, Ala.

Reasons for Voting Against the Pension Bill.

The opposition party have endeavored to make political capital against the democrats of the last Congress who voted against the demagoguing and electioneering Pension Bill introduced at that time simply for the purpose of making votes for those who supported it. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, in his late Address to the people of his State, explains the matter so fully and gives such good reasons for voting against the bill, that we copy that portion in order to let our readers see what an unfair and odious measure it was. He says:

"For my vote against this measure, I have been arraigned by my competitor and his allies and organs. I have no apology to make for the vote. I gave it after due consideration, believed the vote right when given, and I believe it right now. If I cannot give good and substantial reasons in support of that vote, then condemn me.

Under previous laws, provision was made for two classes of pensioners. The first class were invalids—embracing those wounded in battle or disabled by disease contracted in actual service. For this class of cases it was the obvious duty of the government to provide, and their claims have been fully recognized, not only under the general law, but by special act of legislation, where the general law failed to cover the case.

The second class were the Revolutionary soldiers and officers, and in case of their death the widows and children of all such. The reason assigned for the passage of this bill was, that this class had rendered valuable services to the country, for which they had never been compensated. The continental money in which they had been paid was worthless, and the object of this bill was to give them something for their services so gallantly rendered at an interesting period in our history. Even this consideration could not secure for the bill the support of that pure man and eminent statesman and patriot, Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.

The entire amount paid for pensions of all kinds, under existing laws from the organization of the government up to the 30th of June 1858, amounts to the sum of $87,576,087,56—being for Army pensioners $81,499,242 20 and for Navy pensioners $4,879,846 36.

The Bill of the last Congress provided for the soldiers of the War of 1812 with Great Britain and Indian wars of that and former periods, and grants pensions for life to the surviving and to the widows of the deceased officers, the non commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia of any State or territory, and the officers, non-commissioned officers and the marines in the Navy service. The Bill classifies the pensioners as follows:

1st. Those who served twelve months or more, were to have a pension of $96 per year.

2nd. Those who served less than twelve months, but as much as six months, were to have $75 per year.

3rd. Those who served less than six months, but as much as sixty days were to have $50 per year.

4th. Those who were engaged in battle, were to have the highest rate of pension, viz: $96 per year.

The Commissioner of Pensions has prepared a table showing the number of the *militia* of the several States who were engaged in the war of 1812, and this table shows that there were 9,978 of officers, 17,712 non-commissioned officers, and 118,508 soldiers, who served less than one month.—There were 8,541 officers, and 101,227 soldiers, who served more than one month, and less than three months. There were 8,099 officers, 14,676 non-commissioned officers, and 102,868 soldiers, who served more than three, and less than six months. There were 4,058 officers, 7,517 non commisioned officers, and 52,131 soldiers, who served more than six, and less than nine months. There were 189 officers, 334 non commissioned officers, and 2,096 soldiers, who served more than nine, and less than twelve months; and there were 342 officers, 866 non-commissioned officers, and 5,936 soldiers, who served more than twelve months.

These make an aggregate force of 31,219 officers, 57,646 non-commissioned officers and 382,766 soldiers of the *militia alone*, who are to be provided for under this bill.

The bill was to take effect from the 1st of December 1857, and if it had become a law, an appropriation of $29,760,710 would have been required at the last session of Congress to put this great machine in operation. The average annual expenditure under this bill would have been about $8,800,000 for a period of ten years. And the aggregate sum necessary to extinguish the claims under the bill, would not have been less than $103,000,000.

Was I right in voting against a bill, which imposed such a burden upon the toil and industry of the country?

Is it right that the laboring men of the nation should be required to contribute from their hard earnings, to pay annual pensions to men who are far better provided with this "world's goods," than nine out of every ten who would have to contribute the means.—Here is General Cass, who under this law would be entitled to a pension of $96 per year, and although he is worth three and a-half millions, the labor of the country is to be taxed to pay him his annual sum. Here is also the President of the United States, and who is worth perhaps a quarter of a million, and yet the Opposition would require the "toiling millions" to contribute him a pension also. Every man's observation will furnish examples, in his own neighborhood, and I will not therefore multiply them.

But if a pension shall be paid to the soldiers of the war of 1812, why shall it not be paid also to the soldiers of the Mexican war. The soldiers of the Mexican war, and the soldiers of the war of 1812, stand exactly upon the same ground. Both received their pay in good money, including rations, clothing and everything the law allows; and each received a land warrant for 100 acres of land. If a pension is to be paid, it is for meritorious services; and I imagine the services of the soldiers of the Mexican war were as meritorious as those of the soldiers of the war of 1812. Why discriminate in favor of the one and against the other? Why are not the soldiers who were engaged in the Florida, the Creek, the Black Hawk, and the various other wars in which the country has been engaged for the protection of its citizens and the preservation of its rights, not to be pensioned also? Are they not just as deserving of a pension? Have they not rendered just as valuable and patriotic services? If all these are to be pensioned, what Government on the face of the earth could bear the burden that would be imposed upon its citizens and tax payers?

I propose to look a little further into this question, and present facts from the record that will surprise those who have never examined into the operation of the pension system.

"The pension system throws a strong light on the tendency of the people of the free States to quarter themselves on the General Government, at the same time that it shows the usual progressive inequality of expenditures between the two sections. A calculation on the data in 307 Senate document, 1858–'59, shows that from 1791 to 1838, inclusive, $35,598,964 had been paid for Revolutionary pensions, of which the North received $28,262,597, or $127 39 for every soldier she had in the war, and the South $7,336,367, being only $49 89 for each of her soldiers. The number of soldiers is here estimated according to Knox's report, which confessedly does not show, by a great deal, the full exertion of the South in raising troops. Let us then compare the amount received with the white population of each section in 1790, and we find the free States in 1838 had received $14 35 of revolutionary pensions for every soul in their limits in the former year, while the South had received only $5,61 for every white. But the military efforts of the slaveholding States were for the labor of the slaves on the plantations in proportion to their whole population, left a much larger proportion of their masters free to take up arms. On this supposition, the Southern soldiers received only $3 74 for the same revolutionary services which brought the Northern $14 35. This gross inequality remains the same whatever test is tried For example:

The seven free States contributed to the expense of the war,	$61,971,170
And had received in pension in 1838,	28,262,170
Balance in their favor,	33,701,573
The six slave States contributed,	52,458,123
And had received in 1835,	7,336,367
Balance in their favor,	45,101,756

Now let us see how it stands with single States:

Virginia contributed,	19,085,932
And received in pensions up to 1838,	1,969,534
Massachusetts contributed,	17,964,613
And received in the same time,	4,058,631
South Carolina contributed,	11,523,299
And received in the same time,	431,141
New York contributed,	7,179,188
And received in the same time,	7,850,054

To appreciate this injustice fully, we must remember that the South not only paid into the Federal Treasury, all she ever received back in pensions, but also $16,663,633 of the pensions given to the North. The inequality of the apportionment of these revolutionary pensions has grown with the Northern majority in Congress. In the first decennial period, 1791, 1800, the free States received annually $58,000 more than the South. In the next period, this yearly excess was diminished to $43,000, but it rose to $339,000 in the third period. From 1821 to 1830, it averaged $790,000; and from 1831 to 1838, $855,000. In like manner grew the burden upon the South in paying the pensions at the North, besides those at home. In the first period it was $417,449; in the second, $370,000; in the third, $3,000,000; in the fourth, $7,500,000; in the last period (of only eight years,) $9,750,000.

In 1848, "New England had of revolutionary pensioners 3,146 *more* than there were *in all the slave States*, and New York *two thirds as many*, though she contributed not *one-seventh as much to the war*."

The expenses of the payments of all pensioners for "the four years ending in 1837, were eight million ten thousand and fifty-one dollars in the *free States*, and two million five hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars in the *slave States*, who not only paid their own share, but six millions three hundred thousand dollars to the North. *New England alone* received three million nine hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, rather more than two dollars a head for *every man, woman and child in her limits*. During the four years, she paid in taxes to the Federal Treasury, according to our tables, one dollar and seventy two cents per head, so that she actually *received more in pensions than she paid in taxes*."

These striking and important facts show how the Pension system operates to the benefit of the North, and to the prejudice of the South—how the North reaps the profits, while the South bears the burdens.

From Utah.

St. Louis, June 5.

The Utah mail brings a proclamation issued by Governor Cummings, commanding the immediate dispersion of various parties of Mormons associated together in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake valley.

The Valley Sun complains that this proclamation was not put in the hands of a federal officer to execute, instead of a territorial marshal, and asserts that treason is as rife in the Territory now as before the advent of the army.

Three Thousand Sheep Killed.—A destructive accident occurred in New Jersey on Tuesday, May 31st. As the down train of the New York and Erie line was crossing Well Creek, a drover with three thousand sheep was crossing at the same time. The sheep, hearing the train coming, attempted to run across the track when it ran over them and was thrown from the track into the creek.

The drover saved his life by leaping on a boat that was passing. There were no passengers in the train.

The engineer had an arm broken, but was doing well at last accounts. The lost sheep are valued at $9,000.

We know a man so habitually sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened.

The War in Italy.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The foreign news published in The Sun yesterday announced the first battle between the French and Austrians in Italy. It occurred on the 21st ultimo., at Montebello, the scene of one of the hard fought struggles of the first Napoleon, and where his favorite Marshal, Lannes, won his title of Duke of Montebello. The number engaged on the side of the Austrians is said to have been 15,000, under General Stadion; and on the side of the French 6,000 or 7,000, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. The French represent the Austrians as having lost from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, and their own loss six or seven hundred, many of whom were officers. Two hundred Austrian prisoners are reported, who were sent to Alessandria, and some have arrived at Marseilles in France. Another affair of smaller moment had taken place on the far left of the allied forces, where General Chialdini had forced the passage of the Sesia; and Garibaldi, who was operating with him had entered Gravellona, with the intention of carrying out revolutionary movements in Lombardy. The New York papers comment at length on this News. The Herald says:

In this first fight we have some guage of the stamina of the respective combatants.—On each side they were led by experienced officers of high standing. General Stadion is a well known Austrian officer of merit as is also by his having been placed in command of the advanced guard of the army. General Foery, who commanded the French obtained a high reputation in the Crimea. The Austrians made the first attack, and were driven back only after a hot fight of four hours, and were not pursued. Considering the number of the troops engaged, the loss on both sides is large and indicates the tenacity of both parties in the struggle.

There is another incident in the reports that is worthy of notice, as it indicates the effects of the presence of the Emperor on the French troops. The number of the officers killed is reported to be large. Although Louis Napoleon was not on the battle field he was at Alessandria, in the immediate vicinity, and besides being inspired by feeling of emulation of the old Napoleonic glories, each one felt that he was fighting under the immediate eye of the Emperor. With them it was glory or the grave. The fountain of all honor was at hand to witness their heroism, or to lave and soothe their wounds.—When Francis Joseph reaches his camp—which, at the latest accounts he was preparing to leave Vienna—a similar inspiriting effect will no doubt be felt in the Austrian army, and Europe will witness one of the fiercest struggles for one of the fairest portions of the earth that history has ever recorded.

The opening conflict was sanguitary, but who can foresee what rivers of bood will flow from the fountain now opened a Montebello.

Montebello is on the extreme right of the French lines, close to Parma on the east, and not far from Lombardy to the north It is nearly in the direction from Milanm Alessandria, and a little less than half way, the whole distance being only 65 miles. It would seem therefore, as if the French were pushing on their right to strike at the capital of Lombardy.

The New York Times says:

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for perhaps in a less romantic manner, by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulette, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slander, is supposed to love, and which the French insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the gray-coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848–9 led the government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out in as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet coated and gold laced British captains in the days of our own revolutionary war.

Good News!!---125 Guns for Buncombe!!!

The County of Buncombe, North Carolina, voted a subscription of $125,000 at their election on 2d inst., to the French Broad Railroad, by almost a unanimous vote of about 9 to 1 or over 800 majority. All honor and praise to the intelligent and public spirited citizens of Buncombe. We are also assured that Henderson, Madison, and Polk counties, will take $200,000 with equal certainty, which enables the North Carolina Company to go to work at once. They have also the assurance of South Carolina, that if the North Carolina Company and Tennessee Company, go to work at once that South Carolina will make the road to Butt Mountain, and will give them and us aid if necessary, to the amount of two and a half millions or more.

This condition of things removes all doubt of a speedy connection with Charleston, and should, and will induce the C. C. G. & C. Company to let the work to contract. They have sufficient means to complete 30 of their 39 miles, and with very little exertion could raise $50,000, which would complete their road from E. T. & Va. road to North Carolina line; and as it must be built first, to give North Carolina advantages in building her portion, it is important it should be commenced at once; as the interest of the two companies are the same and each dependent upon the other, it might be wise to unite their operations, which would save various expenses to both, and probably add strength and confidence. However, let the friends of our enterprise do only their *duty*, what any intelligent people, as able, and as deeply interested as they are, should do, and our road will carry the crop of '61. More hereafter.—*Morristown (Tenn.) Intelligencer.*

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Terrible Tornado in Illinois.

A Large Number of Persons Killed and Wounded—Thirty-Six Houses Blown to Pieces—Great Destruction of Crops and Stock.

Jacksonville, Ill., Friday, May 27.

Yesterday evening a terrible tornado passed over a portion of this county, (Morgan,) doing much damage both to life and property. We have not received full intelligence respecting the damage done, but hasten to send you what we have already learned. We will send further particulars to-morrow, if we learn any thing new concerning it. The storm appears to have orginated in the south-east, and proceeded to the north-west. The damage done is as follows: A house belonging to Joseph Fry, about eight miles south east of here, was destroyed, and the tenant's wife, Mrs. Richard Rout, a child of Mr. Geo. Vanzant, and a Portuguese boy, were killed. The child, we understand, was found in a cistern.

A house belonging to Mr. Bedford Brown was blown down, and his son Samuel killed. A house belonging to and occupied by Mr. Barnabas Burrows was destroyed, and we are informed two of his children are missing.

A house about nine miles south of here, owned and occupied by Mr. Jesse Henry, was blown down, but what other damage was done we have not learned.

A house south-esst of here belonging to Jacob Samples was destroyed, and his son-in-law, a man by the name of Thomas, killed. A man named Jonathan Carlyle was killed, and his house torn down. We have heard of several others being killed in that neighborhood, but as yet have not learned who they are. Of course fences, barns, horses, &c., are in the same category.

Very many persons have had their limbs broken. Several horses have been killed by the stables falling on them. Fences are so badly used up that in some places it is impossible to find a rail where the fence was. Those persons we mentioned as being killed, were literally mashed to pieces, so as to be scarcely recognized. We are very fearful that when all is known fully, it will be worse then anticipated.

On the Great Western Railroad, two cars, which were standing on a switch, were run off and turned over on the track, so that the train coming here from Springfield was delayed until midnight. The rain fell in torrents all over the country, and was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The day before yesterday a storm passed over Springfield, during which the end of a double dwelling house was badly torn by lightning. Fortunately, no lives were lost, that part of the house which was struck being unoccupied. The other half was occupied.

It is possible that very much damage has been done by the storm of yesterday, but of course, it will be some little time before we learn exactly how much, or how many lives were lost. We hope to learn that the matter has been exaggerated, and not so bad as now represented, but we fear the worst.

We also learn that the station-house at Belmont, on the Great Western Railroad, east of Decatur, is blown down.

The mail-train is approaching, so we must close. Whatever else we may learn we will communicate.

Jacksonville, Illinois, May 28.

The severe storm of Thursday made its appearance in the south east, at four o'clock P. M. It seemed at first about the size of a man's hand. Its first appearance was that of a fountain boiling over. It increased in size, throwing a small cloud like folds from the clouds to the earth, increasing in width and violence as it approached the earth.

As far as heard from, it began in Calhoun county, carrying every thing, men, houses, barns, fences, trees and cattle with it, from Manchester to a distance of twelve miles, directly northeast. We can count thirty six dwelling houses, with all the barns and out houses destroyed. The number of killed, as far as heard from, are Mrs. Rout, a son of George Vanzant, Samuel Brown, a Portuguese in the employ of Mr. Route, Jonathan Carlisle, Jacob Sample and wife and Mr. Thomas. There are about fifty seriously, if not mortally, wounded. Most of them, it is feared, must die.

To give an idea of the force of the storm, I have in my possession a stone weighing three pounds, that was lifted up and carried sixty feet passing through a window, four feet from the floor. The floor and partition of a school room, twenty by thirty feet, was carried away with heavy timber, and all cannot be found within two miles of the place. A wind mill was carried over four hundred yards, with pipes, pumps &c., the small end foremost. There is not ten feet square within the route of the storm that has not rails, boards, &c., stuck in the ground, so that no one can easily pull them out. Whole partitions of houses are gone and cannot be found. A man riding in a field was blown from his horse, the saddle torn off and carried about two miles from the place.

No one can form an idea of the terrible effects of this storm, which lasted but five minutes, with but little rain. The cloud was very bright, while on either side it was so dark as not to be able to distinguish objects.

Horrible Accounts from the Plains.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 24.

The regular correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Denver City on the 9th inst., recounts the most deplorable condition of things on the plains—emigrants dying of starvation, and others subsisting on prickly pear and wild onions found along the road. The State Agent reports picking up a man, named Blue, reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He started with two brothers, when one died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property had been destroyed and abandoned on the road.

The writer of the letter says that the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals.

About five hundred returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of suffering on the plains.

Small pox is reported in Memphis, Tenn.

Subscriptions to the Bank of North Carolina.

We are indebted to W. R. Richardson, Esq., the polite, gentlemanly and efficient clerk of the State Treasury, for the following statement of subscriptions made to the new Bank of North Carolina:

Whole amount taken at Raleigh,		$993,800
Of this the State takes,	$502,700	
University,	100,000	
		602,700
Individuals,		$391,100
Amount taken in Fayetteville,		150,000
" " " Charlotte,		229,000
" " " Windsor,		105,000
		$484,000
Add Raleigh,		993,800
		$1,476,800

The above is all that have been heard from. Tarboro' believed to be over $105,000.—*Standard.*

Add to the above, subscription in Milton,	88,000
Do. in Newbern,	18,000
Do. in Wilmington,	51,800
and it foots up, with 105,000 for Tarboro',	$1,740,600

The *Observer* puts Windsor down as having subscribed only $75,000, while the *Standard* makes the amount $105,000.—The *Observer* also puts the amount subscribed at Charlotte at $259,800. The *Standard* makes it only $229,000.

The amount of stock necessary to be subscribed is $2,500,000.

Awful Effect of Lightning.

On Friday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, at the Gaffney Race Course, near Limestone, shortly after a neighborhood race, some discussion was going on of the preliminaries of another race, at a future day, and many were participating in it around a tree. At this time the sun was serenely setting, and no indication of a storm. Suddenly a discharge, loud as a cannon's roar, with subsequent sounds like the falling to pieces of a gun carriage, were heard. The tree was riven by the bolt; and William, a son of Dr. Wm. Nott, leaning against the trunk, was prostrated, as was also some six or eight others, while some four or five were stunned by the electric discharge. Nott lived a few minutes only; Wm. Long, of Union, was supposed to be dead, but, though frightfully burnt on various portions of his person, and his boots bursted by the subtile fluid, he recovered; M. Millwood was also burnt and scarred; Thomas Gaffney was severely shocked; others, to the number of six or eight, were affected, but not otherwise injured. It may not be peculiar to these cases, but those receiving the charge of electricity, when consciousness returned, thought they had been shot, and looked to see whence the balls came—no one thinking of lightning.

We have often heard of the photographic power of electricity, but this is the only instance in which this phenomenon has been certified to us. It was on the person of young Nott. On the front surface of the thigh was indellibly impressed the perfect branch of a tree, leaves and all; and this notwithstanding the part was protected by his pantaloons and drawers. The figure was distinct in all its parts, and of a reddish purple hue. Other phenomena may have been present, of which, however, our informant can give no information, as he was a recipient of the discharge.

Two trees were struck at Limestone, but doing no injury.

On the same evening, four men were prostrated near John B. Goudelock's, esq., Union District, but they escaped unhurt.—*Carolina Spartan.*

A Negro Scared to Death by an Elephant.—The Ouchita (La) Herald relates the following, and calls it a case of "elephanticide." We think a better name would be negrocide, as it was the negro and not the elephant that was scared to death:

"A negro man belonging to Dr. Sanders, of Holly Springs, Dallas county, we understand, was frightened to death by one of Dr. Mabie's elephants, week before last. The circumstances as we learned them, were these: After the performance of the company at Holly Springs, the elephants were removed a short distance from the pavillion and confined in the bushes, to await the time of starting to the next place of exhibition; the negro not knowing they were there, was passing near by, when one of them passed his trunk around the body of the boy, drawing him gently towards his elephantship, the negro seeing the collossal proportions of the animal, which in the darkness of the night no doubt greatly magnified, made a herculean effort, and succeeded in escaping from the disagreeable embrace; he ran a short distance and fell to the ground, arousing the whole neighborhood with his cries; being unable to rise, he was taken up and carried to the house, where he soon died, the doctor says from no other cause than fright."

Horrible Indian Barbarity, &c.

St. Louis, June 5.

The overland mail arrived here last night.

Eight white men prospecting for silver near Honey Lake, had been killed by the Indians, and the house of Col. Stevenson, at Red Bluff, was burned on the 11th ult.—Stevenson's wife, another woman and five children perished in the flames.

The Arazonian, of the 19th, is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of regulators, who had driven all Mexicans from Sonorita Valley and committed several murders. The Americans at Tubac publicly denounce these outrages, and a company of troops had been detailed from Fort Buchanan to prevent their further proceedings.

Railroad Accident.

Bristol, Tenn., June 8.

The morning train from Lynchburg, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, is off the track below this place. The cars are crushed and a brakeman killed. Col. Sam. Tate, President of the Charleston and Memphis Road, was badly bruised, and it is feared has an arm broken.

New York, June 8.

A fire occurred this morning in Salem, Mass., which destroyed the Mansion House and twenty other buildings. Eighteen horses were burnt.

Paradise for Negroes.

The State of Massachusetts is the very head and front of the Republican party; and whatever she does or says the Republicans of other States soon copy and follow. The vote of Massachusetts in November of 1856, was:

For Fremont	108,190
For Buchanan	39,240
For Fillmore	19,626

Being an absolute majority of forty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four in favor of the Republican party, as against the Democratic and American parties combined!

By the constitution of Massachusetts a naturalized citizen cannot vote until two years after his naturalization, while negroes are allowed to vote at any election after he has resided in the State one year.

Inasmuch as every alien must have been a resident of the United States for a full term of five years before he can be naturalized, Massachusetts thus declares that no white man of European birth—Englishman, Welchman, Scotchman, Irishman, German, Frenchman or any other—has sense enough to exercise the right of suffrage until he studies the Constitution of the United States for seven years, but that a blubber-lipped negro, who has run away from the cotton fields of Alabama, and cannot read one paragraph in the Constitution, nor understand it when read to him, will become an intelligent citizen, capable of discharging all the duties of citizenship within the term of twelve months.

According to the Republican creed, therefore, negroes learn as much in one year as white men are able to learn in seven years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Horace Greeley in Kansas.—Horace Greeley, at Leavenworth, met a gentleman who expressed great pleasure in seeing so distinguished a philanthropist, and in wishing him success.

"Indeed," replied Mr. G. "I am happy to hear such sentiments, and to see such men as yourself and Col.——— where I did not expect the least sympathy, in this land where the iniquity of the nation is so firmly rooted. God be praised the work goes bravely on."

"With your aid," returned Mr. W., "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri. The number of slaves is now decreasing." Here Mr. G. attempted to withdraw with his new found friend from observation. Mr. W. continued, "I am myself doing something towards removing them. Only last week I took away thirteen."

"My good friend, how? where to?"

"To New Orleans."

"Great God!" exclaimed Horace, "what! a dealer in human souls!"

"Yes, sir, if that is what you call it. I buy and sell negroes. I am indebted to you for the profits of my business. Slaveholders here sell me their slaves for half their value in the South, to keep your disciples from stealing them."

Destructive Fire in Columbus, Georgia.

Augusta, June 8.

A dispatch from the Columbus Sun office says that the Alabama and Fontaine Warehouses were burnt down on last Tuesday night. Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, besides a large amount of goods which were stored. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. Amount of insurance uncertain. The first fire is supposed to have been set by incendiaries.

Good Idea.—It is stated that a number of young men of Grass Valley, Cal., have formed themselves into an anti-cursing club. Each member, when he gets off an oath, is immediately fined twenty five cents, which must be paid into the treasury.

We would suggest the formation of a similar club in this community, for there are some young men who seem to think it absolutely necessary for them at all times to indulge in cursing and swearing.

The Californians have a queer idea of civilization judging from the following extract:

Chinamen in California.—A San Francisco letter says—"It does one good to see how rapidly the Chinamen are becoming civilized under the tuition of Americans hereabouts. I saw four coming home from a dash out of the road yesterday, behind a pair of fast horses, all very drunk, and smoking cigars and giving other evidences of progress. The one that was driving made a ludicrous fist of it. He persisted in standing up in the carriage, putting one foot on the dasher. Another behind him hauling taut on the pig tail to steady him all being in high state of enjoyment, and going at a 2:40 gait.

Much excitement prevails in Talladega county, Ala., in consequence of the discovery of gold mines there.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, nay almost any attacks of diseases upon the Lungs or throat, are arrested and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late. Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people,—they have living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose whole health has been restored and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac which the agent below named has to furnish gratis for every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.,—And sold by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 16, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID COLEMAN,
OF BUNCOMBE.

Public Speaking.

Messrs. Coleman and Vance will address the people at the following times and places:

Columbus (Polk county) Wednesday, July 6.
High Shoals, Thursday, " 7.
Grayson's, (Whiteside settlement) Friday, " 8.
White House, Saturday, " 9.

Amending the Record.

The Whig and American party of Rowan county held a meeting a short time since, at which they passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the act of the late Congress in helping themselves to the sum of $3,000 per year, for each member, instead of his daily wages, is one of the many instances of the unscrupulous greediness of the present democratic party, and in our opinion, is but little better than downright swindling."

The act referred to was not passed by the late Congress but by the one preceding it, in 1856.—A reference to the vote will show that every Democratic member from North Carolina, viz: Clingman, Craige, Branch, Ruffin and Winslow, with Mr. Puryear, Whig, *voted against it*, while Reade and Paine, Whig and American, voted for it!

As the Opposition party have alluded to this question of increase of salary, it may not be amiss to sift it a little, and see what will develope itself. The Whigs of Rowan, in public meeting assembled, have attempted to falsify the truth of history, in order to stab the Democratic party, and if upon examination, it turns out that their own party, and not the Democrats, are guilty in the matter, we suppose they will take the medicine, though it may wrench them terribly.

As we have shown above, every Democratic member from this State voted against raising the salary of Congressmen to $3,000 a year, while every Whig except Puryear, voted for it! How does that look, gentlemen? But hold, let us have it all, while the thing is "fresh."

On the 16th of February last Mr. Crawford offered a bill reducing the salaries of all public officers—members of Congress included. Being a bill from a member (not from a committee) the rules required that unless by unanimous consent, notice would have to be given of its introduction and the bill lay over, and when the notice was expired it could not come in except by unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. The bill was *objected to*, and of course by the rules of the House, could not be taken up.—Now bear in mind that thus *objecting* to a bill is more fatal than a direct vote might be. It strangles it without a hearing. Now, reader, who do you suppose objected to this retrenchment bill, and killed it off? You have been informed by certain politicians that Democrats are wasting the public money, and if you believe these stories, you are ready to say it was an extravagant Democrat, of course. Not so fast—it was not a Democrat, but the *Hon. Z. B. Vance!!* Look at the name. He is the identical gentleman who *opposed* the introduction of a bill to curtail the expenses of the government. "You wouldn't have thought it." Well, whether you would or not, such is the fact, as the record informs us, which record is open to the inspection of the unbelieving.

Mr. Vance says now, as an excuse for his course, that he did not know what was in the bill!! Strange, very, for Mr. Crawford stated the substance of the bill *twice*, and it was *read* once for information! Yet Mr. Vance did not know the object of the bill! The bill would have reduced the pay of members of Congress very materially, and being personally interested in that item, we think he ought under two explanations and one reading, to have understood that much of it!

The average yearly cost of every member of Congress is the neat little sum of *sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and five cents*, and we do think that this class of gentlemen ought to be willing to scale their own fat salary a little, and thus reduce the expenses of the government, before they raise the demagogical cry of extravagance against one of the purest and most economical Administrations the nation has ever had. Look at it. Three hundred members of Congress, costing the government every year, over five millions of dollars—putting into their own pockets every dollar that they can get hold of—refusing to vote the necessary and usual appropriations to carry on the government, at the same time refusing, *with Mr. Vance in the lead*, to lessen their own extravagant pay one dollar, and then coming home and harranguing the people on Democratic extravagance!! This is the cap-stone of effrontery—the very quintessence of presumption. Such gentlemen surely think the people a set of ignoramuses, so stupid that they cannot see the awful gulf between these Congressional *practices* and the economical *preaching* which is done for effect at home.

If Mr. Vance is sincere in thinking the expenses of the government too great, why did he not support Mr. Crawford's bill, and thus manifest his faith by his works? That bill would have scaled his fat salary, and therefore he opposed it. We have no faith in the sincerity of a man who pretends to think the government too costly, and at the same time opposes a bill for reform and retrenchment, because, forsooth, it will affect him! None, whatever. If Mr. Vance had supported Mr. Crawford's bill, then we could have supposed him sincere in his professions. Having opposed it, however, we have no faith in his declarations. Acts, it is said, speak louder than words. Tried by this rule, Mr. Vance's ideas of economy are all gammon, and intended only to deceive and mislead.

When the "Whigs of Rowan" next undertake to enlighten the world on the subject of democratic extravagance, we hope they will not fail to incorporate the above facts into their pronunciamento. They will prove refreshing to their readers and an excellent commentary on "Opposition" hypocrisy.

The Work Goes Bravely On!

An esteemed friend in Madison writes us that his county intends to contest strongly for the honor of casting the heaviest Rail Road vote.—Very well. If Madison can overtop Buncombe, we will take pleasure in recording the fact.—This is a glorious emulation, in which selfishness can have no part. Our friend seems to think we will have to come down a little in our crowing over Buncombe. Not a bit of it, for if Madison goes ahead, we shall not detract anything from Buncombe, but do some of the tallest kind of crowing over Madison! Do you understand? We publish our correspondent's letter, with the remark that Henderson and Polk must look to the matter, or they may be distanced in the race.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:—You are boasting of the glory of last Thursday, and true it is something to boast of, but don't boast so long and loud, until you hear from Madison.—The vote of Madison will be taken on the 1st Thursday in August, and if I am not mistaken, it will tell louder for Rail Roads than it ever has for anything on any former occasion. Every body I see, and almost everybody I hear from, are in favor of County Stock. So don't be deceived—the people of Buncombe are not the only Railroad people. Save some of your wind and gas till after Madison votes, and then I will rejoice with you. The people have been deceived and humbugged out of a Rail Road long enough, and a large majority of them are pulling in the right direction. So just hold on, and be patient a little longer, and all will be right.

I hope the day is not far distant when we shall see the Iron horse snorting up and down French Broad, and when we will not have to go to market, but a market will come to us. I think there is a better day dawning. We are going to work determined beat Buncombe. Mark what I say.

R.

University Commencement.

The Raleigh Standard has a very lengthy account of the President's visit to Chapel Hill, of the Commencement exercises, the speaking, and dancing and dining, &c., &c. It was a rare time, no doubt, and the immense throng, attracted thither by the presence of President Buchanan, seem to have enjoyed themselves hugely.—The President and Secretary Thompson, expressed themselves highly gratified at their visit.—Everything passed off pleasantly.

Addresses were delivered by eleven members of the Senior Class, having been chosen by their fellows to perform the duty. We annex their names, the themes having been selected by themselves. Among the graduates will be found the name of our young townsman, James L. Gaines. He graduated with distinction, and we sincerely trust his present, so radient with promise and hope, may be but the harbinger of a glorious future:

1.—Latin Salutatory, WM. BINGHAM LYNCH, Orange County.

2.—The Hamiltonian System, THOMAS WEST HARRIS, Chatham County.

3.—Objections to an Elective Judiciary, MILES LEE EURE, Gates County.

4.—The Imagination to be Cultivated, RICHARD WILLIAMS NIXON, New Hanover County.

5.—The Persecution of the Jews, CICERO STEPHENS CROOM, New York.

6.—The Man of Letters, JAMES LUTTRELL GAINES, Buncombe County.

7.—The Common Sense Man, WILBUR FISK FOSTER, Alabama.

8.—The Independent Thinker, FRANKLIN CHILDS ROBBINS, Randolph County.

9.—The American Student, BERRYMAN GREEN, Virginia.

10.—To be great is to be misunderstood, BENJAMIN LEWELLEN GILL, Randolph Co.

11.—Comparative merits of Curriculum Colleges, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FETTER, Chapel Hill.

Virginia Elections.

The full official vote for Governor has not yet come to hand, but Letcher, Democrat, will probably have a majority of five or six thousand.

The following are the Congressmen elected:

1st District—John S. Milson, Democrat.
2. " M R. H. Garnett, "
3. " D. C. Dejarnette, "
4. " W. O. Goode, "
5. " Thos. S. Bocock, "
6. " S. F. Leake, "
7. " Wm. Smith, "
8. " A. R. Boteler, American.
9. " John T. Harris, Democrat.
10. " S. Clemens, "
11. " A. G. Jenkins, "
12. " H. A. Admundson, "
13. " E. S. Martin, "

All will admit that the "Opposition" have reason to crow over *their* victory in Virginia! A Democratic Governor, and twelve Democratic Congressmen out of the thirteen elected! "Sam" must be thankful for very small favors, if he can extract any comfort out of the Virginia elections.

Cemetery.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Asheville on Saturday next at the Court House at 4 o'clock, to take measures for securing a Cemetery for the use of the town.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—Amy, a slave woman, stole a letter from the mail. She was tried before the U. S. Circuit Court of Virginia—Chief Justice Taney presiding. Her counsel, as she was a slave—a chattle—asked that the jury be instructed that she was not at status to commit crime. She was found guilty, the judge having overruled the motion. The two-fold character of person and property was fully recognized by the Court.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—The Columbia Carolinian learns from its correspondent, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, during the late visit of the President of the United States, at the Commencement exercises, that the North Carolina University had conferred the honorary Degree of Dr. of Laws on Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States, Hon. Mitchell King, Charleston, South Carolina, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.

A CITY IN THE GOLD MINES.—A Pike's Peak writer says that Denver City is a log city, containing about one hundred cabins. Corner lots ranging from $50 to $500. Inhabitants are Indians, Mexicans and white people—about equally divided—all hard cases; drinking and fighting all the while; some one killed nearly every week—now and then one hung.

A Grand Rail Road Rally.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

COLUMBUS, Polk co., N. C., June 8, 1859.

Mr. Editor: On yesterday, the 7th instant, we had an interesting and very exciting Railroad meeting. The Court adjourned for three hours, when the meeting was organized, and the Hon. Gabriel Cannon, from Spartanburg, was introduced, and addressed the meeting in a logical and interesting speech of considerable length, in which he gave some general account of Railroads, and the great blessings which they diffused in all the countries where they have been made; bringing increased wealth and encouragement to all the industrial arts, and especially to agricultural husbandry, stimulating the farmer and the planter to greater industry and more systematic economy—the sure roads to prosperity and wealth.

The speaker instanced the fact that twenty years ago the present site of the city of Atlanta, Ga., was a forest, and but for the building of R. Roads it would perhaps have remained still unimproved, and only inhabited by the wild beasts of the forest, where now the teeming crowds of human beings, from every clime and country, daily pour along the thronged streets, and the shrill whistle of the steam engine is heard thro' every hour of the day. And such has been the change, to a greater or less degree, everywhere that the iron horse has been taught to draw his lengthy train.

The honorable speaker gave some very interesting statistics, among others the operations of the South Carolina Railroad, which is now paying a nett profit of 10 per cent. per annum upon its whole cost. He also read extracts from the Report of the Survey across what is known as the Butt Mountain Gap, showing that the highest grade found was only sixty feet to the mile; and from the top of the Gap to Asheville, some 30 miles, the grade is only 5½ feet to the mile, being nearly level. Then the distance across this Gap is nearer from Charleston to Cincinnati than any other route ever surveyed, being only 640 miles. He believed South Carolina was in good earnest, in desiring a communication with the great west, if the States interested will only meet her half way. To this proposition our people responded with a hearty good will by proposing to raise fifty thousand dollars by taxation, against the day it is needed; for which object the Justices of the Peace met in the evening and affirmed that they were ready to do so by their unanimous vote.

Next after Mr. Cannon followed our old friend, Nicholas W. Woodfin, whose zeal for Rail Roads is not surpassed by any man in the whole interior country. He has seen enough to convince him teat no country can flourish without a Rail Road. He exhibited a map of the rail roads in the United States, so that every one could see that these roads are taking a decided preference over the best navigable rivers, and leading by their side the wires of the magnetic telegraph, dashing words like thought with lightning speed from port to port, through all this busy land. Mr. Woodfin informed us that the people of Buncombe, by an almost unanimous vote, had agreed to raise by taxation the sum of $125,000 for the building of this road. The county of Henderson likewise proposed to raise the sum of $100,000, and the county of Madison $50,000, which, together with what Tennessee has pledged herself to do, renders it almost a matter of certainty that this noble enterprise will now be achieved. Mr. Woodfin reasoned with ability and fairness. He said when the people determined to do a thing, it would be done; this work, however, must not be like the excited charge of a military corps, but it must be the determined and energetic step of the veteran soldier, marching direct upon the point of attack.

After Mr. Woodfin followed Mr. Erwin and Gen. Edney, who pressed upon the people some very important considerations why they should now, without delay, exert themselves, and while the opportunity was favorable, while the waters were moving, step forward and be healed.

PERFECTION OF COUNTERFEITING.—The spurious bills of the Brighton (Mass.) Bank, which were put in circulation in Boston last week, the engraver himself believed to be genuine. It was only when a microscope was used that the bills were discovered to be counterfeit. They were so perfectly executed, that it is said it would be impossible for any practiced eye to discover the difference without the aid of the microscope.

☞ Memphis grows apace. Between twelve and fifteen hundred houses are going up there at this time.

☞ It is reported that a young lady in Washington county, Va., lately died from the excessive use of snuff.

☞ The salary of the Mayor of Memphis has been fixed at $3,000 per annum.

BANK DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yanceyville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

☞ Some one suggests that, as the State of Mass., has determined that foreigners shall reside in that State two years after being legally naturalized, before they shall be allowed the privilege of voting, the southern States should catch the spirit of the principle, and prohibit Massachusetts and all ultra free State men from voting in the southern States, until they shall have resided here twenty-one years. The New Orleans *Crescent*, a Know Nothing paper, advocates the twenty-one years principle for free State men.

☞ The late floods of the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers have been almost unexampled in the damage it has done to the cotton planters.—Many thousands of acres of the best cotton lands are overflowed and unproductive during the season, including the famous Deer Creek Bottoms, noted for their fertility. The fine plantation of Senator Douglas, near the bayou, is wholly inundated.

☞ Despatches to the Secretary of the Navy render it certain that slavers bound to several Southern States are now on the coast of Africa.—Their cargoes are expected to arrive this fall in Mississippi and Texas.

☞ Large quantities of marble are being shipped from the famous quarries of East Tennessee to Washington, to be used in finishing off the Capitol.

How would you express in two letters that you were twice the bulk of some other person? IW.

The Smoky Mountains Again.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

WAYNESVILLE, JUNE 6, 1859.

MR. EDITOR—I observe from various sources that Mr, Buckley and his friends for him still urge his claims to the highest peak of the Smoky Mountains.

It will be recollected that I made a statement, in regard to the mountain, which appeared in the Raleigh Standard and Asheville News, giving the entire credit of the expedition to and discovery of the highest peak to Mr. Clingman.

Mr. Buckley has lately endeavored to weaken my statement in a lengthy article over his signature in the Greensboro' Patriot. From the reading of his reply, persons unacquainted with me, and not understanding fully the nature of the controversy, might be disposed to think I had done Mr. Buckley great injustice. In justice to myself you will do me the kindness to publish the enclosed letter from Prof. Le Conte, of the South Carolina College, to Mr. Clingman. I might extend this communication to a great length by the publication of statements from Mr. Collins and the other gentlemen who accompanied the expedition. Suffice it to say, they all concur in the statement I made alluded to above.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL L. LOVE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4, 1859.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN—*Dear Sir:* In relation to the matter in dispute with regard to the origin of the recent expedition to the Great Smoky Mountains for the purpose of ascertaining the altitude of some of their peaks, I have to say that until some time after my return home, I did not imagine that there was any difference of opinion on the subject. Both at Asheville and Waynesville, I certainly understood that the excursion to the Smoky was undertaken at your suggestion, and in a great measure, in consequence of your very decided opinion in regard to their superior altitude. My impressions on this point were founded on the fact, that, when I first went to Asheville, as well as on our journey to Waynesville, and also at the latter place, before you set out on the expedition to the Smoky, you *repeatedly* spoke of your decided convictions, entertained for some time past, in relation to the superior height of some of the peaks of that Range, as compared with the Black, and insisted that they should be measured. As this was said again and again in the *presence* of Mr. Buckley, without the slightest indication of dissent, or avowal of priority of suggestion on his part, I had no idea that he had any claim of that kind. He frequently expressed the opinion in opposition to yours that some of the peaks of the Balsam would be found to be higher than the Smoky. I freely expressed the conviction at Asheville and elsewhere, that the expedition to the Smoky, was undertaken at your suggestion, and with the view of testing the correctness of your opinion, and that the highest peak ought to bear your name. I certainly should not have presumed to have expressed myself so unhesitatingly, had I been aware that Mr. Buckley laid any claims to the honor of originating and planning that expedition.

Yours, very sincerely,
JOHN LE CONTE.

☞ The prospects for glorious crops were never better in Arkansas than at the present time, according to the newspaper accounts from all parts of the State.

Buggy and Harness.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand a No. 1 Buggy for sale, made to order. Any person wishing to buy would do well to give them a call. June 16—tf

TAKEN UP,

AND confined in the Jail of Madison county, on the 11th instant, a negro boy by the name of GEORGE, who says he belongs to Mrs. Mary Hunter, of Laurens District, S. C. Said boy is about 20 years old, very dark copper color, weighs about 150 pounds, has a scar on his face which he says was caused by a burn when a child, and is 5 feet 10 inches high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs. H. HUNTER, Shff.

THOS. BROOKS, Jailor.
Marshall, N. C., June 16, 1859.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his friends and customers, and the public generally, that *His Wool Carding Machine* is now in first rate order; and that his personal attention is given to the business. Rates as usual, and work done promptly.

JOHN S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, June 2, 1859. 4w

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.
Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS,
SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C.
ORDER NO. 7.

I HAVE ordered an election for Brigadier General of the 19th Brigade North Carolina Militia, to be held on the 25th day of June, instant, in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood and Madison. The Colonels will take notice that their respective Orders are directed to the post offices of their respective county towns.

Gentlemen desirous to become candidates can send their names to the several Colonels Commanding the Regiments.

R. M. HENRY,
Major General.
June 9, 1859. tde

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 4th instant, a negro man, who says his name is JO. Said negro is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, quite black, heavy built, & says he belongs to McKewn Johnston.

The owner will come forward and identify his property. J. B. MARTIN.
June 9, 1859. *Jailor.*

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.;
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed. J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.
June 2, 1859. 4w

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.
Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

100 CANVASSED HAMS.

THE subscriber has pure well cured canvassed HAMS, of large size, for sale. Price 16⅔ cents per pound.

THOS. T. PATTON.
June 2, 1859. 4w

Clearing 100 Acres Land.

I WILL pay cash to have 100 Acres of Land cleared between this and the 1st of October next, at the following rates: Eight dollars per acre to get it ready for the plow in the following manner—first, to grub all the small growth that is usual, then chop all the standing growth into saw logs, rail cuts and fire wood, and burn and clean the land in a complete manner.

I will give 30 cents per 100 for all the rails that are split on the land, and haul the saw logs off, and all the fire wood, if it is convenient; if not, the party clearing is bound to burn and clear off as above directed. And further, I will pay in cash as every five acres are gotten ready.

Parties undertaking would do well to join, 4 together, and build a shanty on the ground, so as to be convenient. I have bacon and bread, that could be furnished at usual prices, if wanted.

The subscriber lives 3 miles east of Asheville, on Swannanoa River.

THO. T. PATTON.
June 2, 1859. 4w

Gate Keepers Wanted.

THE Directors of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company have determined to put two more gates on this road. One on the south end this side of Hendersonville, the other on the North end below the Warm Springs.—Persons wishing the situation of gate keeper will apply to the Directors at Asheville.

W. D. RANKIN, *Pres't.*

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity. Henry Buckner and wife Elizabeth and others. Exparte.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks, heirs and distributors of Nathaniel Banks, deceased, are non residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks to appear at the next term of this Court at the Court House in Asheville on the 3d Monday in July, then and there to come forward and make themselves parties to said Petition or the case will be heard Exparte as to them.

Witness, I. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1859. I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*
May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida: Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 6m.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sess., Spring Term, 1859.

Elvira Riddle vs. John W. Riddle *et al.*

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Holcombe and wife Nancy Holcombe, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. M. CARVER, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Marshall, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued the 16th May, 1859. J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*
Printer's fee $6. 6w

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1859.

Littleton Lytle vs. R. J. Burgin.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant R. J Burgin is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying defendant to be and appear as the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid at the Court House in Marion on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June next, then and there to show cause if any he have, why judgment shall not be confirmed, and the land levied on sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court at office the 5th Monday in March, 1859, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued 20th May, 1859.

A. M. FINLEY, *C'k.*
May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, $6.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

SABBATH READING.

Daily Work.

In the name of God, advancing,
Sow thy seed at morning light;
Cheerily the furrows turning,
Labor on with all thy might.
Look not to the far off future;
Do the work which nearest lies;
Sow thou must before thou reapest;
Rest at last is labor's prize.

Standing still is dangerous ever;
Toil is meant for Christians now;
Let there be, when evening cometh,
Honest sweat upon thy brow;
And the Master shall come, smiling,
When work stops, at set of sun,
Saying, as He pays thy wages,
"Good and faithful man, well done!"

General Jackson.

It is not generally known that General Jackson was intended for the ministry. We find the following interesting facts in the correspondence of the Presbyterian Sentinel:

While he was very young Jackson's father died, leaving his mother but little means to educate and fit for the duties of life himself and two brothers. Andrew was intended for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.—For the accomplishment of this purpose he was sent to a flourishing academy at the Waxhaw meeting house, in South Carolina, where he was put to the study of the dead languages. The providence of God, however, had a mission for Jackson to fulfil, and hence the prosecution of the mother's purpose was interrupted, and the whole course of the youth changed. In his after-life of trial, vicisitudes, and danger, Jackson often appeared irreligious, and sometimes even profane; yet how plainly do we see a type of character traceable directly to the early training of a Scotch Irish Presbyterian mother, and which precisely fitted him for his work. And certainly no man, not excepting even John Newton himself, has ever more strikingly exemplified the words of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

In his old age, Gen. Jackson became a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Says his late biographer: "He was a sincere and devoted communicant of the Presbyterian church, and he erected a house of worship in the immediate vicinity of the Hermitage for the convenience of his family and servants." The same biographer also states that, during his last illness, "he was constantly cheered by the visits of his old and attached personal friends, and the consolations of religion, to which he loved to resort, were a never failing solace to his heart. On one occasion he remarked to a clergyman who called upon him, that he was in the hands of a merciful God. 'I have full confidence,' said he, 'in his goodness and mercy. My lamp of life is nearly out, and the last glimmering is come. I am ready to depart when called. The Bible is true.—The principles and statutes of that Holy Book have been the rule of my life, and I have tried to conform to its spirit as near as possible. Upon that sacred volume I rest my hope of eternal salvation, through the merits and blood of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' Such were the dying words of Gen. Jackso. And where, I ask, in all his eventful and brilliant life, has he uttered or written words so instructive and so valuable? They are weighty words of profound wisdom, worthy the last utterances of the great man. They ought to be framed and hung up in every dwelling as household words."

He continued, when dying, to utter words full of affection and Christion resignation.—"His mind," says his latest biographer, "retained its vigor to the last, and his dying moments, even more than his earlier years, exhibited its highest intellectual light."

It was remarked by Dr. Esleman, his attending physician, "that his confidence and faith in the great truths of religion seemed to be more firm and unwavering than any man he had ever seen die." "He expressed a desire that Dr. Elgar, of the first Presbyterian church, Nashville, should preach his funeral sermon, and that no pompous parade should be made over his grave."

NAPOLEON'S DYING WORDS.—A late visitor at his tomb in St. Helena writes: "I turned away from the house and tomb with deeper convictions than ever of 'the vanity of man as mortal.' Who would not? And that death room! How the last words linger about it which Napoleon uttered in it, from a crushed and bleeding heart!

'General Bertrand, I shall soon be in my grave. Such is the fate of great men. So it was with Cæsar and Alexander. And I, too, am forgotten, and the Marengo conqueror is a College theme. My exploits are tasks given to pupils by their tutor, who sits in judgment upon, according to me censure or praise. And remark what is soon to become of me. I die before my time, and my dead body, too, must return to the earth, and become food for worms. Behold, the destiny now at hand of him who has been called the Great Napoleon? What an abyss between my great misery and the eternal reign of Christ, who is proclaimed, loved, and adored, whose kingdom is extending over all the earth."

WHAT GOD'S GRACE CAN DO.—At a late meeting of a Methodist Missionary society, it was publicly stated that the King of Feejee Islands was a Methodist preacher, and that perhaps no nation on earth had in the same time risen more rapidly than had the subjects of this monarch since the gospel had been introduced among them.

A WISE CONCLUSION.—'The conclusion at which I have arrived, after years of observation and experience," said the late John McDonough of New Orleans, 'is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the sum of our being is, to live wisely, soberly, and righteously.'

Every man has a Paradise around him until he sins; and the angel of an accusing conscience drives him from his Eden. And even then there are holy hours, when his angel sleeps, and man comes back, and with the innocent eyes of a child looks into his paradise again into the broad gates and rural solitudes of nature.—*Longfellow.*

GOOD TEST.—The pursuit in which we cannot ask God's protection must be criminal. The pleasure for which we cannot thank him must be criminal.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

Desirable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber offers for sale all his Town property, well known as among the best located, best improved, and most valuable in the place.

The lot on which he lives, within three minutes walk of the Court House, contains about two acres, and has upon it a new and elegant

DWELLING HOUSE,

containing ten rooms, and all necessary out buildings. There is a well of excellent water in the yard. The whole improvement is new and of the best description, and as a residence very desirable.

—ALSO—

His Store House and Lot, near the public square opposite Gudger's Hotel. There is an excellent

Brick Store House,

45 by 26 feet, three stories, having attached a good ware house, ice house, sheds and offices.—The lot contains about an acre and a half, lying immediately on Main Street. This is one of the oldest and most popular business stands in Asheville.

—ALSO—

About Ninety Acres of Land, lying immediately adjoining the residence,—much of it well timbered, and all of it good tillable land, and lying within the corporate limits of the town.

This property forms one of the best settlements for a business man to be found anywhere. It will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. Any one wishing to buy such property will of course examine it for themselves, and a further description is, therefore, deemed unnecessary. It will be sold on accommodating terms.

JESSE S. SMITH.

January 6, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

BLANKS.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*
J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1¼ miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

JOHN S. McELROY,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in all the counties of the 7th Judicial District. Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

Burnsville, March 3, 1859. 3m

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Claims of all kinds sent to him for collection will meet with *early* and *prompt* attention.

January 20, 1859. 6m

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville ot Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

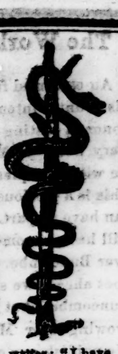
A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1855.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville, W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

GROCERY STORE

AND

STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

A CHANGE.

HAVING bought out the stock of Goods of Mr. M. Patton, and associated him with us in business, on the 1st instant, our business will for a term of years be conducted under the name and style of

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

We are grateful to our friends for the very liberal patronage extended to our establishment heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors.

We intend to keep a good assortment, and will sell on as accommodating terms as possible; and want to do business so as to live and let live. To do this, we must adhere strictly to having all matters closed punctually at the end of each year.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.